

University Missourian

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CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The November election in Missouri will gain much of its interest and importance from the eight amendments to the State constitution that will then be voted on. These amendments deal with the initiative and referendum, taxation, limit of indebtedness of certain cities, compensation of members of the general assembly, the judicial department, and revenue.

The initiative and referendum amendment would give to the people the power to propose laws and amendments to the Constitution and to enact or reject the same at the polls, independent of the Legislative Assembly, and also the power to reject or approve at the polls any act of the Legislative Assembly. The first power, the initiative, could be exercised by the people after eight per cent of the legal voters in each of at least two-thirds of the congressional districts in the State had proposed any measure by means of a petition. The people could exercise the latter, the referendum, at the polls after five per cent of the legal voters of at least two-thirds of the Congressional districts in the State had petitioned for the measure to be voted on. The petition for the exercise of the initiative must be made not less than four months before election; the petition for the referendum, at least within ninety days after final adjournment of the session of the Legislature passing the bill. The petitions for both would be put in the hands of the secretary of State. The governor would have no power of veto over measures thus referred to the people. The number of votes cast for justice of the Supreme Court at the last regular election would determine the number of voters needed to sign a petition.

By an amendment to article X of the Constitution and one to section 12a of the same article, the limit of indebtedness of certain cities would be changed. The former would affect cities with a population of 100,000 or over. It would grant them the privilege of an additional indebtedness of five per cent on their taxable property for the purpose of constructing or acquiring in some way within their corporate limits a subway or subways and pipes, wires and cables for public service. A two-thirds majority would be necessary to authorize the indebtedness and each city would be required to provide for the collection of an annual tax to pay the interest on the debt and to constitute a sinking fund for the payment of the principal within thirty years, unless the operation or lease of the property should make it unnecessary.

The latter amendment would affect cities with populations of from two to thirty thousand. Its principal result would be, in addition to the allowing of a larger indebtedness, to make that indebtedness no part of the city's debt which may be incurred under the provisions of section 12, article X. One amendment would change the compensation of the members of the general assembly. If adopted they would be paid each \$750 per annum, which sum would include all expenses except in cases where committee members might have to make investigations away from the seat of government. The present compensation of members of the general assembly is \$5 a day during the legislative sessions.

Three of the amendments deal with revenue and taxation. One would create a tax of ten cents on the \$100 assessed valuation for a permanent fund for public roads and highways. Another would give to the township board of directors and to the county court in counties without township organizations the discretionary power to levy a special tax not to exceed twenty-five cents on the \$100 valuation to be used for roads and bridges. The third of the taxation amendments would give the general assembly the power to separate the sources of State and local revenue (county, school and municipal) and establish local option for the counties and municipalities of the State. It would do away with the general property tax, making it necessary for the general assembly to exercise its power of taxation upon some other subjects of taxation or for the

board of equalization to apportion the taxation. It would give the counties and cities the power to subject to taxation real and personal property within their jurisdiction. It would in the counties vest the taxing power in the county courts or in the township boards of directors.

The eighth amendment has to do with the judicial department of the State government. It would divide the Supreme Court into three divisions, each to consist of three judges. There would be three terms annually and the court would meet in divisions and in banc. One division would handle all the criminal cases. The decisions of one division would be given to the other two. The court would have the power to transfer cases. The length of office would be for ten years and any vacancy would be filled by circuit judges.

A STREET BUILDING TOWN.

Columbia is a street building town. In less than three years, \$173,235.01 has been expended for brick paving and contracts have been let for improvements that will cost \$51,612.72 more. The streets completed or soon to be finished are: Broadway from Sixth to Price avenue, Walnut, Virginia, Waugh, Conley, Paquin, Ninth, North Eighth, 11th, and College.

Work will soon begin on South Eighth, Hudson, Paris Road, Hinkson and Price avenues. When these are completed, \$224,847.73 will have been spent. Has any other town such a record?

The paving of these streets has enhanced the value of property, has improved the appearance of an already beautiful town and has made Columbia a more desirable place of residence.

In a few weeks a loaded wagon can go from the extreme northern limits of the city to the south line in all kinds of weather. This has not always been so. Hay wagons have been stalled on Tenth street, and Broadway was once a muddy road.

At the present rate of street building, in less than five years, no other town in Missouri will be so completely paved as is Columbia. The more the streets are traveled the more will the paving be appreciated.

The University Missourian trusts that the City Council will let nothing interfere with the policy of street improvement, it has followed in the past. The councilmen should ever remember that now is always a good time to improve the city.

Whatever else may result from the charges made by Mr. Hearst, for the present they focus political interest on a consideration of the personal characters of several public men. There is now no longer possible any campaign policy of "resting on the oars." Among candidates those whose personal worth and ability best bear consideration profit most by this shift of public attention.

THAT SORT OF THING

Health authorities say that streets running north and south are always the healthiest.

A man cannot go up in a balloon at Vienna unless he has the written consent of his wife.

"Men dat's allus tellin' what dey would do if dey had de chance," said Uncle Eben, "is generally doin' nuffin' wif de chances dey has."—Washington Star.

The bestowal of a title upon Mr. Murray, senior editor of the Oxford English dictionary, marks how times have changed since Dr. Johnson defined, in his dictionary, a lexicographer as "a writer of dictionaries; a harmless drudge." Johnson also wrote, by the way, that the lexicographer "can only hope to escape reproach." But philology has come up in the world since then.

There are 62 hotels in Denver, which is a good many for a town of only 200,000. It is against the law to erect a frame house or to throw a scrap of paper on the street. At this mile-high station it only takes two minutes to boil three-minute eggs, and fresh mountain trout are as common as fresh frankfurters in most great cities. The chief household topic of conversation is not the weather, but the climate.

At 24 years Anna Pritchett of Louisville will have the distinction of occupying the chair of economics in Wellesley. She goes to Wellesley this fall, and is the youngest professor in the history of the college. She also ranks with the youngest successful scholars who ever have held so important a post, and leading experts in economics class her as a brilliant woman. She has surpassed all students with whom she has studied. Her election to the chair in Wellesley is due to merit alone, and is another proof that in the realm of higher scholarship women have the ability to stand on a common footing with men.—New York Press.

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SOCIETY

PRESIDENT A. ROSS HILL and Mrs. Hill were at home to members of the faculty of the University of Missouri and their wives at the President's house on the campus Saturday afternoon from 4 until 6 o'clock. Nearly 200 guests were present.

IN THE SHADE OF IONIC COLUMNS

Business transacted by the executive board of the Board of Curators, at its meeting Saturday, in addition to the Co-op recommendation, follows:

Miss Edith Hartley was made student assistant in home economics.

W. M. Wible was made assistant in mathematics.

Authority was granted for the appointment of a student assistant in Zoology.

W. T. Bowie, who has a fellowship in botany, was made an assistant in botany, and Miss Caroline Rumbold was also made an assistant in that branch.

Willis Joseph Bray was made a student assistant in chemistry.

G. V. McNallie was made secretary to Director of Athletics Hetherington, and J. H. Patrick was made a student assistant under Dr. Hetherington.

E. E. Morlan, now an assistant in chemistry, was made an instructor.

Mrs. Marion Hertig was appointed a teacher in the Teachers High School to succeed Miss Elizabeth Jadwin, who resigned to marry.

H. R. Nelson was made a student assistant in Agronomy.

Miss Leota Rodgers was made a stenographer in the Department of Panama Husbandry.

P. T. Cole and F. W. Allen were appointed student assistants in horticulture.

A. J. Tausek was made a laboratory assistant in shopwork.

William W. Wright was appointed clerk of the practice court and assistant librarian in the law department.

Francis A. Benham was appointed a stenographer to the dean of the law school and an assistant librarian.

The Health Committee which served last year was reappointed as follows: Drs. Woodson Moss, Walter McNab Miller and W. G. Brown.

The Dormitory Board was reappointed as follows: Prof. M. L. Lipscomb, Miss Mary B. Breed, Miss Edna D. Day, Prof. L. M. Defoe and J. G. Babb.

The Committee on High Schools, Essays and Debating was appointed, as follows: Prof. Isidor Loeb, Prof. John R. Scott, Prof. H. M. Belden.

The Committee on High School Day was appointed as follows: C. W. Hetherington, J. S. Meriam, Isidor Loeb.

Miss Susie Herderson Frakes, a student in the Teachers College, received a certificate to teach two years in the public schools.

Miss Bessie E. Tuffey was appointed charging clerk in the library.

Miss Theodosia Wales' appointment as general secretary of the Y. W. C. A. was ratified by the board, the arrangement being such that salaried positions in the Y. W. C. A. must receive this ratification.

Frank M. Frisby, of Bethany, former law student of the University of Missouri, is attending this year the University of Michigan.

VIEWPOINT OF THE STUDENTS

(Expressions of opinion on topics of University interest, not exceeding 200 words, are invited for this department. Communications should be signed, but names will not be printed if so requested.)

Wants More "Varsity News."

To the Editor of the University Missourian: I am somewhat disappointed in the daily because it does not give more University news. I along with others subscribed for the paper on the theory that the local, or University field, would be fully covered. I have been sadly disappointed with the results. By way of a friendly criticism, I would like to suggest that the paper will come much nearer pleasing its patrons if it devoted more attention to this feature and less to other features.

A JUNIOR.

Caps on Freshmen.

To the Editor of the University Missourian: Some of the Freshman caps at the University inflict as much torture on those who are forced to see them as upon those who are forced to wear them. The yellow caps on towheads make us blink, the red caps on redheads are blinding, but we stagger at a red-headed boy wearing a green cap.

THANKS!

Lee Shippey, of the Kansas City Star, writes: "I wish to congratulate you on the splendid success of the Department of Journalism, as evidenced by the University Missourian, which I read with much interest. I am glad to see it meeting such universal commendation."

CANDIES FOR SORORITIES

MAKING "Divinity" is the fad of almost every college girl. It has pushed fudge into a remote place from which it may never return to favor with lovers of sweetmeats. Divinity needs careful supervision in measurements and cooking, and a strong right arm for beating is essential to its perfection.

Part 1—Take two cups of granulated sugar, one cup of syrup, one cup of water, one tablespoon of vinegar and one teaspoon vanilla. Boil slowly without stirring until a sample hardens in cold water. Set aside to cool.

Part 2 requires whites of two eggs beaten stiff; boil one cup of granulated sugar in half cup of water until it threads. Beat this into the white of eggs just as for making boiled icing. When Part 1 has slightly cooled quickly turn in the whites of eggs and sugar and beat the mixture for 20 minutes. By this time the mixture should be light and smooth. Have ready two cups of English walnuts or pecans as preferred, and stir in gently, avoiding as much as possible breaking the nuts.

Maple Bonbons.

USE two cupfuls of maple-sugar, one cupful of water and one eighth of a teaspoonful of cream of tartar. The same care should be used in making candy of maple-sugar as of granulated sugar, which means that the sugar and water should not be stirred after it is dissolved and that the sides of the pan should be wiped down constantly to prevent it graining. The contents should not be stirred while it is boiling; the washing-down process can be done with a brush or a sponge wet in cold water. It should cook in five or six minutes. If a bit dropped in cold water will harden it is done. It should then be poured onto a marble slab or large platter slightly buttered. When nearly cool, but yet soft, it should be stirred with a wooden spoon until creamy, then kneaded. This is fondant, and if it is left to cool several hours it can be reheated and made into several different kinds of candy.

Chocolate Ping-Pong Balls.

REMOVE the pits from a pound of Persian dates and reduce the fruit to conserve by chopping and mashing. Form peanut butter into balls the size of ordinary marbles; around these peanut marbles form a layer of date conserve, and roll them round between the hands; finish by dipping them one at a time in melted sweet chocolate and set them in a cool place to harden and finish. They may be finished by being rolled in powdered sugar instead of chocolate coating, if desired.

Mexican Caramels.

PUT one cup of granulated sugar in the blazer of the chafing-dish. Stir over a low flame till melted, taking care not to burn. When like syrup, add one cup rich cream or milk and stir until all is dissolved. Add one cup granulated sugar and boil until it forms a soft ball in cold water. Take from the fire and add a cup of chopped nut meats. Stir until creamy. Pour in shallow pan and mark in squares.

Alhambra Bonbons.

One-half cupful blanched almonds, one-fourth cupful seeded raisins, one to one and one-half teaspoonfuls honey or maple syrup.

Run the almonds and raisins together through a meat chopper, putting through twice, if necessary, to secure a fine-grained mixture. Stir in the honey or maple syrup, a little at a time, using barely enough to make a paste that can be shaped into small balls. When these are made out, roll them in a mixture of granulated sugar and ground cinnamon, or, if something more elaborate be desired, roll them in blanched almonds chopped moderately fine. They also make a delicious filling, placed between halves of English walnuts in the manner of creamed walnuts.

Tropical Taffy.

One-fourth cupful each of Sultana raisins, figs, Brazil nuts, and thinly sliced coconut.

Two cupfuls sugar.
One tablespoonful butter.
One-fourth cupful vinegar.
One-fourth cupful water.

Cut the Brazil nuts crosswise in slices, about one-eighth of an inch thick, and the figs into half-inch pieces; grease tin plates and scatter over them the nuts and fruit. Boil the sugar, vinegar, water and butter until brittle; then pour it into the pans. Break into pieces when cold.

Maple Caramels.

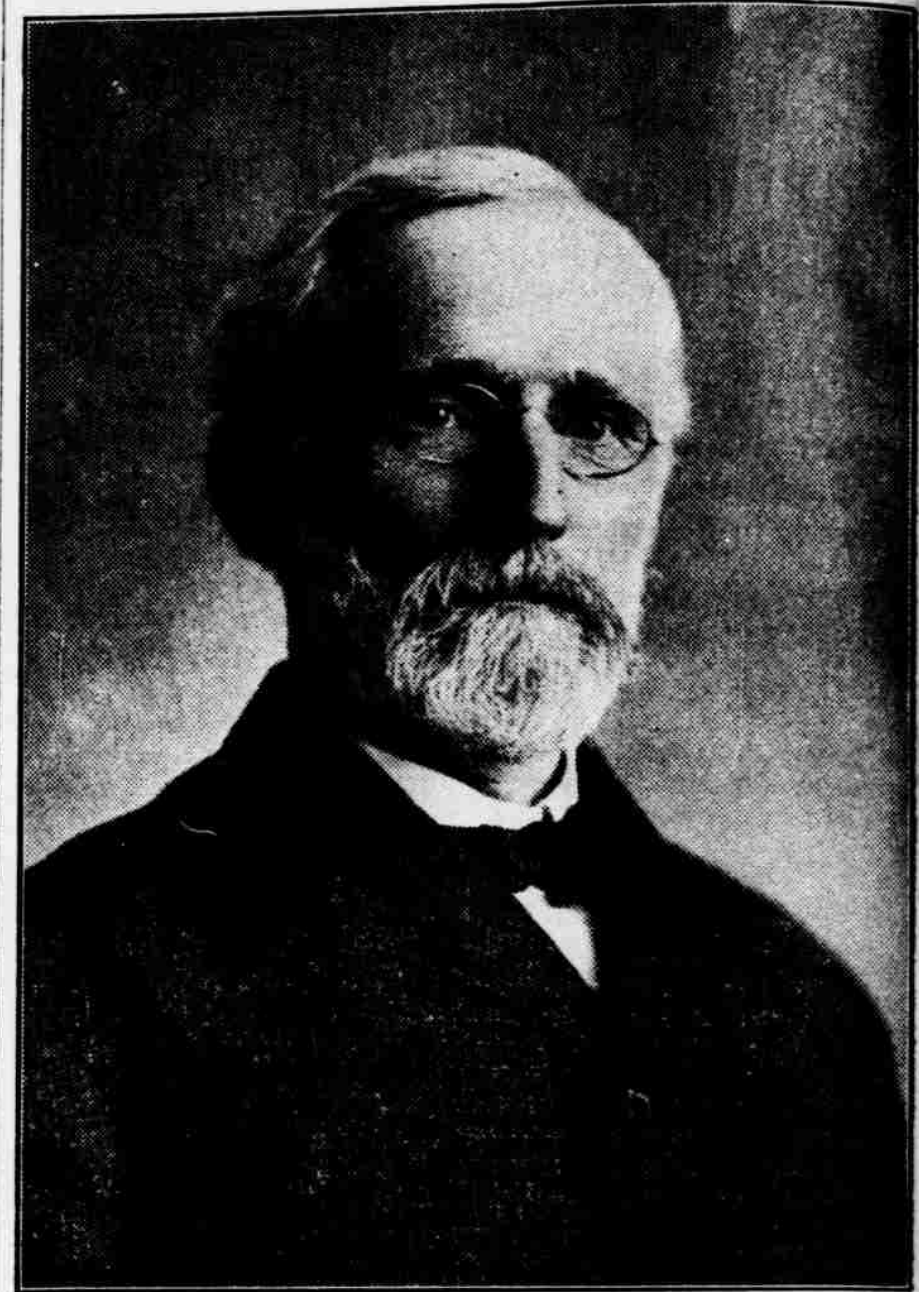
Cook one cupful of thick maple-syrup with three-fourths of a cupful of cream until it will harden in cold water, then turn into it a slightly greased platter, and when nearly cold cut it into squares.

Maple Drops.

Warm this fondant and drop from a spoon onto paraffin paper. Put a pecan nut or candied cherry in the center of each one.

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NEW CURATOR OF UNIVERSITY WHO IS COLUMBIA RESIDENT



GEORGE BLAIR DORSEY.

THIS is the first published photograph of George Blair Dorsey of Columbia, who began his duties as resident member of the Board of Curators of the University of Missouri with the opening of school this fall. He was appointed July 1, by Gov. Folk.

Mr. Dorsey was born in Macoupin county, Illinois, fifty-eight years ago. In 1869 and 1870 he was a student in the Academic Department of the University of Missouri and a member of the Athenaeum Society of students.

After leaving the University, Mr. Dorsey became a farmer in Macoupin county. He was married in 1883 to Miss Mariah January Machir, daughter of John Machir of Columbia. They have four children: Machir J., a graduate of the Law Department of the University; Clementina, Francis and Benjamin Lawrence.

Mr. Dorsey owns farm and mining land in Illinois and is vice-president of the Central Bank of Columbia. He moved to Columbia five years ago for the education of his children.

ABOUT SCHOOLS OF JOURNALISM

IN a good natured dissertation on the modern school of journalism, the Boston Transcript concludes that the advent of the Missouri department is not to be anticipated with any great degree of confidence. As an instance of the alleged failure of such a department, the Transcript points to the absence of any degrees conferred by Columbia University of New York City in the department established by Joseph Pulitzer about five years ago.

The Transcript is in error. Pulitzer announced that he had set aside \$2,000,000 for a school of journalism at Columbia University but that it would not be available until his death. Judging by the way in which Pulitzer is chasing the doctors and watering places, the Honorable Seth Low, for many years to come, will have no opportunity to do other than share in the mutual advertising contained in the announcement.

Quoting Colonel Harvey before the Bromley Foundation in Yale the Transcript says that journalism to different people meant different things: "To Franklin, the printer, it was a trade; to Bryant, the poet, it was literature; to Greeley, the apostle, it was evangelism; to Raymond, the disputant, it was polemics; to Bennett, the cynic, it was manufacture; to Dana, the satirist, it was an art; to Godkin, the cavalier, it was hypercriticism."

The Transcript believes that "the discrimination of some of these distinctions may well be challenged, but the proposition they were employed to illustrate is sound. That being so, journalism cannot be made a profession. It is not less than one, but more. Its success depended upon qualities not acquired in the schools, but in the great university of practical adaptation to varying circumstances. Some of the greatest journalists have transgressed the most time-honored traditions and precedents of their calling and they will continue to do so as long as newspapers are printed and circulated. "We are planning to train for journalism, not to make journalists," says the dean in his prospectus. That should be written in letters of light over the lecture rooms else the graduates are likely to go forth with perilously mistaken ideas of themselves."

Let not the wicked be troubled in their ignorance. The Missouri School of Journalism intends to instill the right idea in the youngsters who apply their time to the course offered by the new department. The editor of the News Herald has seen—as has every other editor—young men who believed that the earth was theirs. So confident have they been of this fact that the ease with which news and opportunities slipped by

them while they dallied with cigarettes, pool and other frivolities was disconcerting and faith destroying. The Missouri school be it said, has a different idea. If scrubs pass for thoroughbreds in the school, it will have failed its purpose.

The late E. L. Godkin of blessed memory once remarked that "the well-educated man who wants to be a journalist and does not see the joke of a 'chair' of journalism, may feel sure that he is wanting in one of the elements of success, namely a sense of humor." Without profaning the green sod above Colonel Godkin's resting place, it seems only proper to remark that the humor comes in the apparent sincerity of his observation. The school of journalism is not a joke though it can be made a joke. The graduate who manages to get his diploma will reflect honor or dishonor on his alma mater just as does the lawyer, doctor, or teacher. The new school may help him but it cannot make him.—Joplin News Herald.

A FEW days before the boys of the Kansas State University were to publish the Lawrence Journal for one day, Ed Howe, of the Atchison Globe, remarked that "the college boys will not get even a smell, much less a taste, of the real thing. They will meet no kickers; no bores; no book agents at a busy hour; no indignant woman because her marriage engagement has been mentioned, and no angry woman who is raving either because her party was, or was not, written up. Standing out in the yard and getting a whiff from the kitchen is not cooking a meal."

The people of Lawrence are telling a different tale now that the paper was issued. The boys printed a list of the dozen joints in town and also gave the names of those who owned the property in which the joints were located. Today Lawrence is in the throes of the hottest arguments started for some time. What is more, the journalists of the State University are getting a taste of the real thing.—Joplin News Herald.

THE University of Missouri has established a department of journalism. The course of instruction includes, history and principles of journalism, newspaper making, newspaper administration and everything that a well-informed newspaper publisher should know. The purpose of the school is to enable men to enter the business specially educated for the work and will undoubtedly inaugurate a new era in the profession. Such training will give increased dignity, power and influence to the profession.—Logansport (Indiana) Pharos.